**IMLS Laura Bush 21st Century Librarian Grant Program Evaluation**

**Part B. Statistical Methods**

**General Background:**

This evaluation is designed to inform the future directions of the Laura Bush 21st Century Grant Program, including examining identifiers of past effective grants, a better understanding of funding needs, and best practices and lessons learned that can be considered for future programmatic emphasis. In addition, the study seeks to ascertain whether and how training in the field of library and information sciences (LIS) under the LB21 grant program has sustained benefits for LIS programs and partner organizations in addressing the critical needs of the LIS profession.

The evaluation addresses these intents through 25 research questions distributed across nine sets. (There originally was a tenth set, but it was eliminated in narrowing the scope of the investigation; the same is true for individual questions within Question Set 2 and Question Set 5.)

Question Set 1

* 1. What is the range of LIS educational and training opportunities that were offered by grantees under the auspices of LB21 program grants?
  2. How many new educational and training programs were created by the program?
  3. What are the placement outcomes of masters (doctoral) students?

Question Set 2

2-1. Among the sampled institutions, how many students received scholarship funds?

2-2. Were any parts of these scholarship programs sustained with university or private funds?

2-5. What were the important factors for success?

2-6. How effective were the various enhancements to the classroom activities that were provided by the grants (mentoring, internships, sponsored professional conference attendance, special student projects, etc.)?

Question Set 3

3-1. How many of the educational and training programs were sustained after the LB21 grant funds were expended?

3-2. What types of programs were sustained?

3-3. What resources, partnerships or collaborations were used to sustain these programs?

Question Set 4

4-1. Did these new scholarship or training programs have a substantial and lasting impact on the curriculum or administrative policies of the host program, school or institution?

4-2. If so, how were the curricula or administrative policies affected?

Question Set 5

5-1. What impact have these new programs had on the enrollment of master's students in nationally accredited graduate library programs? What impact have these LB-21 supported doctoral programs had on librarianship and the LIS field nationwide?

5-2. How have LIS programs impacted the number of students enrolled in doctoral programs?

5-5. For LB21 master's programs with library partners and/or internships as a program enhancement, did the employment opportunities/outcomes of program participants improve as a result of program participation?

Question Set 6

6-1. What substantive areas of the information science field are LB21 supported doctoral program students working in? What substantive areas of the information science field are LB21 supported early career faculty members working in?

6-2. Are these programs that will prepare faculty to teach master's students who will work in school, public, and academic libraries or prepare them to work as library administrators?

Question Set 7

7-1. What is the full range of "diversity" recruitment and educational activities that were created under the auspices of LB21 program grants?

7-2. What are the varied ways in which grant recipients have defined "diverse populations"?

7-3. Which of these programs were particularly effective in recruiting "diverse populations"

7-4. What were the important factors for success?

Question Set 8

8-1. What is (are) the most effective way(s) to track LB21 program participants over time?

8-2. What is the state of the art in terms of administrative data collection for tracking LB21 program participation among grantee institutions?

8-3. How can social media technologies be employed to identify and track past LB21 program participants?

Question Set 10

10. What has been the impact of the research funded through the LB21 program?

This is a qualitative program evaluation using a comparative case study approach. The initial unit of analysis consists of a grant project that was funded by the LB21 Grant Program. LB21 grants included in this study were awarded in six grant program categories: (1) Master’s Student, (2) PhD Student, (3) Early Career Faculty, (4) Research, (5) Continuing Education, and (6) Institutional Capacity.

The characteristics of the projects funded by the program differ substantially across these grant program categories. The program guidelines across all grant program categories (except for research) asked grantees to address the need for greater diversity in the library profession. However, grantees varied widely within and across the five grant program categories in how they addressed diversity. The evaluation’s emphasis is on learning more about similarities and differences within and across grant program categories and their subsets where possible (particularly the five grant program categories in which diversity is an explicit theme). This choice results in an evaluation design with two levels of cases for analysis: (1) grant program categories and (2) grant program subsets for five of the six grant program categories.

Exhibit 1. Levels of Analysis

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| --- | --- |
| Level 1 – Grant Program Category | Level 2 – Grant Program Category Subset |
| Masters Students | Masters Students Diversity |
| Masters Students Non-Diversity |
| PhD Students | PhD Students Diversity |
| PhD Students Non-Diversity |
| Continuing Education | Continuing Education Diversity |
| Continuing Education Non-Diversity |
| Institutional Capacity | Institutional Capacity Diversity |
| Institutional Capacity Non-Diversity |
| Early Career Faculty | Early Career Faculty Diversity |
| Early Career Faculty Non-Diversity |
| Research |  |

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The sources for data collection and analysis for this evaluation combine archived final project grant reports and interview data from grantees to construct a single base of evidence for each grant. This approach to data collection and analysis supports a qualitative comparative analysis that reduces respondent burden with rich enough information to enable comparative assessments within and across each program grant category and subset within a category. Additional comparisons will be made based on emerging patterns and where applicable.

The coding schema for the analysis is iterative, beginning with archival data analysis and proceeding to the interview data. It is to be regularly updated based on interview responses and ongoing internal conversations with the evaluation team in collaboration with IMLS.

Textual content analysis using a pattern matching analysis method will be applied in integrating coded narrative interview data with that for the archival data from final project grant reports. Archival data and interview data will be treated equally during the analysis with an independent field be used to identify the origin of the data to address specific patterns emerging from the blending of archival data with the interview data. Codes will be compared within and across program grant categories and their subsets. The approach will examine emerging themes and patterns as well as contrasts and outliers, primarily involving looking for answers to each of the IMLS-developed research questions for the program grant categories and subsets.

Initial and periodic tests of inter-rater reliability will be conducted to ensure consistency throughout the analysis process. This will be done by having coders code the same portion of text and comparing the codes for consistency. Any points of contention will be discussed and agreed upon. These tests are planned to occur approximately every five hours each week (about one hour each day) over the four weeks of time allotted for the individuals in the evaluation team assigned to coding and anlaysis.

**1. Respondent Universe and Selection Methods to Be Used:**

The universe of grant projects for this study consists of all LB21 grants awarded in fiscal years 2003 to 2007 for all grant project categories except the Early Career Faculty category. Since the Early Career Faculty category was added to the LB21 grant program in 2007, grants awarded in this category in fiscal years 2007 to 2009 are included in the study. These selection criteria yield a universe of 171 LB21 grants. Because this study draws on both archival data (primarily the final report submitted by the grant recipient) and data to be obtained via telephonic interview, only grants for which a final report exists are included in the study. This requirement eliminates one grant project for an effective universe of 170 grant projects.

The selected sampling strategy was developed based on the structure of the LB21 grant program. This program has six grant categories that address substantially distinct LIS training and recruitment needs. The categories are the following with total number of project grant awards in the time interval covered by the evaluation listed in parentheses:

1. LIS academic departments for support of *masters’ students* (82).
2. LIS academic departments for support of *PhD students* (21).
3. LIS academic departments and other organizations offering LIS *continuing education* (27).
4. LIS *early career* faculty support (13).
5. LIS academic departments for improved *institutional capacity* (17).
6. LIS faculty and other scholars’ *research* on LIS professional trends (10).

The emphasis on learning more about similarities and differences within and across grant program categories and their subsets where possible (particularly the five grant program categories in which diversity is an explicit theme) implies an evaluation design that incorporates different levels of analysis. This proposed evaluation approach operates at two levels: (1) grant program categories; and (2) grant program category sub-sets.

Exhibit 1. Levels of Analysis

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Level 1 – Grant Program Category | Level 2 – Grant Program Category Subset |
| Masters Students | Masters Students Diversity |
| Masters Students Non-Diversity |
| PhD Students | PhD Students Diversity |
| PhD Students Non-Diversity |
| Continuing Education | Continuing Education Diversity |
| Continuing Education Non-Diversity |
| Institutional Capacity | Institutional Capacity Diversity |
| Institutional Capacity Non-Diversity |
| Early Career Faculty | Early Career Faculty Diversity |
| Early Career Faculty Non-Diversity |
| Research |  |

The evaluation adopts stratified purposeful sampling. This approach allows for illustrating characteristics enabling credible comparisons of all grant program categories and subsets. In determining this sample, a proportional case size by category equal to 75 percent of the grants within each grant type was selected as this reasonably allows for adequate representation in all six program grant categories and to the grant category emphases in the five program grant categories where diversity is an explicit objective. This level reasonably allows for sufficient cases for within and across group comparative analysis while streamlining collection and reducing respondent burden.

The following approach was employed to identifying the grants to use within each grant type in doing the sampling. The first step was to identify the primary research goals. The primary goal of the research is to determine the approaches used by the more successful grant projects (best practices and lessons learned). Two secondary goals are to emphasize larger programs (since they have a greater monetary risk) and more recently employed practices (since these presumably will be more germane to the types of project grants that will be considered for future funding). To address these goals, cases were removed from consideration using this initial criterion: 1) Projects ranked with a value of 3 or below (using a 5-point ranking scale) based on an assessment of the project grants’ quality and richness from an overall analysis of each final project grant report. Afterwards, if projects still needed to be removed from any group, they were done so by following these two rules: 2) all else equal, larger grants were favored; and 2) all else equal, more recently awarded grants were favored.

Exhibit 2. Cases in Grant Program Categories and Grant Program Category Subsets

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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Universe | Sample |
| Masters Grant Program Category:  Diversity Subset  Non-Diversity Subset | 55  27 | 42  21 |
| PhD Grant Program Category:  Diversity Subset  Non-Diversity Subset | 8  13 | 6  10 |
| Continuing Education Grant Program Category  Diversity Subset  Non-Diversity Subset | 7  20 | 7  15 |
| Institutional Capacity Grant Program Category  Diversity Subset  Non-Diversity Subset | 7  10 | 6  8 |
| Early Faculty Career Grant Program Category  Diversity Subset  Non-Diversity Subset | 3  10 | 3  9 |
| Research Grant Program Category | 10 | 8 |

**2. Procedures for Collection of Information:**

This program evaluation does not employ statistical methods such as stratification, sampling strategies, or estimation techniques. In addition, data collection will not include periodic cycles and will instead be collected at one point in time.

The sources for data for this evaluation covering each project selected in the sample for this evaluation involve archived documents and telephone interviews. The two sources of archived data are final grant reports and project grant summaries which were posted on the IMLS website. Consent is not necessary for the use of such documents in this evaluation. There are no other archived documents used in this evaluation pertaining to past grant submissions.[[1]](#footnote-1) The collection and analysis of archived final project reports preceded any data collection and analysis of interviews.

Contact information for telephone interview of grantees was initially validated by ICF International earlier this summer to expedite the final interview process. Copies of the telephone script and report of the most recent results of the endeavor as well as the script to be used for scheduling interviews are attached as appendices.

Grantees of the selected cases will be contacted by IMLS to introduce the study before interviewing formally begins. This contact will be signed by the Director of IMLS to explain the research study and emphasize its importance and high-level interest in its outcomes. In addition to introducing the study and emphasizing the importance of participation, this communication will also introduce the study contractor who will be in direct contact with respondents for the data collection. This introduction will verify the legitimacy of the contractor’s subsequent contact. This formal letter will be the first and only official communication to the respondents from IMLS.

The study contractor, ICF International, will subsequently contact each respondent to further explain the research, describe confidentiality provisions, and schedule a convenient time for a telephonic interview of approximately one hour. If necessary, multiple attempts, using multiple modes of communication, will be made to schedule interviews. Communication efforts will be made by telephone calls and emails. Telephone and email scripts are included. Once an interview is scheduled, respondents will be sent a copy of the interview questions in advance of the interview so they can review the topic areas and refresh their minds about their grant programs. All interviewers have been trained in scheduling and conducting interviews. The training protocol is included.

In order to minimize burden on respondents, verbal consent will be obtained during the phone interview after respondents are read their study rights. This is done to decrease burden on respondents by eliminating the need for an additional contact that would be required by using a written consent form that would need to be read, singed, and returned prior to the interview. Verification questions are included in the consent script to ensure the respondents understand their rights. There will be two individuals on the line to record verbal consent to these verification questions. The consent verification portion of the script is included in each of the interview protocols. Copies of the interview instruments are attached with the protocols to be followed for securing verbal consent.

Care will be taken to maximize the benefit of each interview and to avoid wasting the respondent’s time. The interview protocols will be tailored with questions relevant to the particular grant type. Prior to each interview, the interviewer will conduct a thorough review of data collected from a completed archival data analysis of grant files. This review will guide the interviewer in tailoring the interview to the unique characteristics and themes of the particular grant. Tailoring each interview in this way will make the best use of time and permit a richer dataset to be obtained by avoiding lines of inquiry that are already adequately addressed by the archival data analysis. Interviewer preparation and familiarity with the individual grant will enable on-the-fly adjustment of interview probes and follow-up questions to maximize depth and richness of data collected. With the archival data and interview protocol in hand, the interviewer will lead a guided conversation to bring forth essential information about the grant program’s activities and participants.

Interviews will be scheduled using the following procedure:

1. ICF will email interviewees, soliciting participation and requesting that they make contact to schedule their interviews.
2. If a response from the interviewee is not received within 2 business days, ICF will call them directly. If contact is not made, ICF will leave a voice message for the interviewee (or a message with someone else in the organization) requesting that the interviewee call back to schedule an interview.
3. Phone calls will be followed within 30-60 minutes by emails providing the same information, as many of the interviewees have indicated they are best reached through email. Emails are to be sent even if ICF is not able to leave a voice message.
4. This process of telephone calls followed by emails will be repeated two additional times, with a three day wait between contact attempts.

Templates of these notifications area attached to this document.

**3. Measures for Promoting a Maximum Response Rate & Addressing Non-Response:**

In general, our strategy for promoting a maximum response rate depends on conveying an understanding of the importance of the research, promoting a sense of responsibility to the LIS field and professions, developing close relationships with the respondents, and employing multiple contacts and reminders as necessary. The primary threat to response rates is invalid contact information. To address this, ICF will be validating contact information and identifying gaps in information in advance of the study implementation. ICF will employ multiple methods to identify correct information including web searches and, if unable to obtain correct information via these less obtrusive methods, contact with University administrators.

**4. Testing Procedures and Methods to be Undertaken:**

There are no testing procedures used in this study. Information will be gathered using both archival research supplemented with data collected from phone interviews. Interviews will be guided by protocols containing questions, probes, and follow-up questions that have been specifically selected for each grant type, and in some cases theme within a grant type. The questions in each protocol were selected to address issues and provide information of greatest importance to the LB21 grant program and IMLS’s administration of the program. In general, the conversation resulting from each protocol will generate a more thorough picture of the program’s components, including overall goals, recruitment strategies, special activities, factors for success, and outcomes. A total of 11 different interview protocols will be employed in this research. This tailored approach will help ensure that the respondent is satisfied with the relevance of the interview and the value of the conversation in achieving important research goals.

**5. Data Collection Contact:**

Data will be collected for IMLS by an experienced team at ICF International, 9300 Lee Highway, Fairfax VA 22031. The team is led by:

Dr. Arnold Leonard — (703) 934-3604

Dr. Bradford Booth — (703) 934-3164

The IMLS data collection contact in Dr Matthew Birnbaum – (202) 653-4760.







1. The contractor for this program grant evaluation also received a separate source of archived data that contains brief project grant summaries that IMLS publicized on its website for announcing project grant awards in the LB21 program. There is no information contained in each brief grant summary that is not contained in the final project grant report. The use of the grant summaries in the evaluation was consequently limited to the initial clarification of general research questions and their associated operational questions. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)